

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 61.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS HOLD UP BUDGET TO BLOCK JUNKERS; FRENCH ADVANCES OBSTRUCT ENEMY'S NEW OFFENSIVE; CZECHO-SLOVAK SUCCESS HALTS ALLIED INTERVENTION

PUBLIC HONORS MITCHEL AS HE LIES IN STATE

Many Thousands Visit City Hall Rotunda, Where Coffin Rests.

SOLDIERS GUARD BODY Banks of Flowers Rise Around Catafalque—Host of Tributes Paid.

The bell in the clock tower of the City Hall sounded yesterday after a silence of a year and a month. In the late afternoon, precisely at 5 o'clock, it began to toll heavily, sorrowfully, voicing the lamentation of a city with its regular-repeated sobs. The tolling of the bell, the body of the young man who was Mayor of New York from 1914 until 1918 was being carried up the steps of the hall to lie in state where the bodies of Henry Clay, of Abraham Lincoln, of Ulysses S. Grant and of William J. Gaynor had received the duty of public respect.

The coffin, of bronze, which was borne upon the sturdy shoulders of American infantrymen, was carried by the flag for which this young man gave his life. Step by step the young soldiers accomplished the journey from the funeral car to the rotunda, the hall, and at every step the great bell overhead spoke with heavy resonance, while the members of the government of the city, many men of note in the city's affairs and thousands of undisturbed, though no less mournful, men passed in silence their heads uncovered and the noise of traffic all about the City Hall ceased to nothing.

The Old and New Bells. The last time the bell of the City Hall rang out John Purroy Mitchell, with his vibrant earnestness, was presiding over the wedding of the 5,000,000. He had just said to Marshal Joffre and René Viviani words so gracefully and inspiringly conceived that they lost nothing by comparison with the speech of the immortal Choise. He was soon to welcome Arthur J. Balfour, was presiding over the wedding of the 5,000,000. He had just said to Marshal Joffre and René Viviani words so gracefully and inspiringly conceived that they lost nothing by comparison with the speech of the immortal Choise. He was soon to welcome Arthur J. Balfour, was presiding over the wedding of the 5,000,000.

Cessation of Activity. The late Mayor came back to the City Hall toward the close of the day's activities in downtown Manhattan, where thousands were trooping toward the Brooklyn Bridge, the subway and the elevated; when motor cars and the heavy truck traffic was roaring through the streets. As if at a signal, as if a gun had been fired or a flag lowered, all of this activity ceased when the funeral car was turned from Park Row into the City Hall plaza. The shuffling of feet died away. Street cars stopped. Automobiles paused where they happened to be. Hurrying men removed their hats. Women stood silently.

It required no observing eye to see that throughout this crowd were men and women well along in years and religious inclinations who were saying short prayers. Lips moved. Eyes closed briefly. The sign of the cross was struck by swift fingers. In all of this there was a phrase heard at random which caught the ear: "I'm glad I voted for him!" These people, easily restrained by many of policemen, were waiting, very many of them, for hours before the funeral procession arrived from the home of Major Mitchell's mother, far uptown at 447 West 162d street. They were massed in Park Row on the east, Broadway on the west, Wall street on the south and even in Chambers street on the north. Perhaps 20,000 gathered in this restricted space.

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DRYS DEFEAT WETS IN SENATE ON FIRST TEST

Chair's Decision Against Including Amendment Overruled, 36 to 30.

RESULT IS A SURPRISE Chamber Must Vote on Merits of Bill—Its Passage Still Remote.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, July 10.—War time prohibition won a signal and unexpected victory in the Senate to-day. On a test vote brought about through an appeal from the decision of the President pro tem, that the prohibition amendment to the pending food production stimulation bill was out of order the chair was overruled by a vote of 36 to 33.

The triumph surprised no one more than the proponents of the prohibition measure. Up to the moment of the vote it had been expected that Senator Saulsbury's ruling that the prohibition amendment had no rightful place in a general appropriation measure would be sustained by a comfortable margin. Throughout the debate, which avoided the merits of the question of prohibition and dwelt upon the rules of the Senate and the interpretation of them, it became more and more evident that the decision of the Senate would come only after an exceedingly close vote.

Must Vote on Merits. The announcement of the result of the roll call caused discomfiture to the wets and gratification to the drys, for it brings squarely before the Senate for the first time the necessity of voting on the merits of the question. The prohibition amendment included in the food production stimulation bill as an integral part thereof is still open to amendment by to-day's action. The chances of its immediate passage are remote because of the impending clash over the wire control resolution reported to the Senate to-day.

Text of Amendment. The amendment to the food production stimulation bill which the Senate voted to retain in the bill follows: "That after December 31, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war no grain, malt, or other intoxicating material or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

Continued on Third Page.

The Government has instructed newspapers to discontinue all return copies and to supply newswriters with enough copies only to fill their regular orders. Therefore if you wish to get your paper regularly PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR IT WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER.

Kaiser, Still Praying, Admits War Not Won

AMSTERDAM, July 10.—The German Emperor has replied to a congratulatory telegram from the University of Cologne as follows: "The invincible bravery and unlimited self-sacrifice of the German nation shine brightly out of the darkness of the mightiest war of all times. Our victorious arms have not yet succeeded. In entirely breaking our enemies' will to destruction, but Germany's sons with unshakable confidence are rallying round their supreme war lord and their trusty military leaders to win for the Fatherland life, happiness and freedom to create a free path for the development of its intellectual and economic forces. God will be with us and our just cause."

ALLIES SWEEP ON IN ALBANIA

Italians Advance 15 Miles in Three Days, French Keeping Pace.

BERAT NEARLY REACHED Austrians Pursued Into the Tormorica Valley—Piave Line Still on Defensive.

PARIS, July 10.—The Italian forces, aided by the French and British, are making rapid strides in the new offensive launched against the Austrians in Albania on a front of sixty miles. The Italians, according to the statement of the Rome War Office to-day, have reached the west bank of the easternmost branch of the Semeni River, which represents an advance of approximately fifteen miles in three days, since the offensive was opened last Sunday. The Italian forces are now advancing along both sides of the Osum River.

It is evident that the important city of Berat is about to be or already has been encompassed by the Italian advance. The official statements of the fighting on the Albanian front follow: "AUSTRIAN—In the face of pressure from the Italian forces, the southern Albanian front has been withdrawn across the Berat-Peji line. Since yesterday morning the fighting activity has been very moderate. "ITALIAN—Our troops, having reached ground west of the lower middle Semeni and having extended to the eastward their operations to the heights at the head of the Tormorica Valley, are advancing, repulsing the enemy at the centre, astride the Osum. "FRENCH—In the region south of the Devolvi River our troops continued their advance in conjunction with the Italian troops and occupied Cafa Gjirore, the highest point of Kosovska Gora, in a direction north-west of that of Hofnia. The Austrians, after having offered vigorous resistance in course of the preceding days, retired in disorder into the Tormorica Valley, into which we pursued them. We captured 210 Austrian prisoners and important material. Two enemy airplanes were brought down.

On Italian soil the operations have been minor, but the news comes from Rome, where it is printed in the Epoca, that Germany has returned to transfer twelve German divisions (144,000 men) to the Austrian front because the Austrians refused to accept Gen. Otto von Below as commander in chief of the Teutonic forces in the Italian operations. The news reached Rome through Swiss sources and is denied there. Austria has been helped from Germany, has decided not to punish Italy. In the operations since the Italians opened their offensive on home soil the Austrians have been unable to withstand the Italian advance and repeatedly have retired. The Vienna War Office has admitted these retreats, always asserting that they were made to avoid the heavy sacrifice of life. Opinion here is that the Austrian army is at its lowest point of weakness, due both to the heavy losses suffered at the hands of the Italians and the weakening of the morale, due to the problems at home.

Continued on Second Page.

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BRITISH WIN IN DOUBLE ATTACK, TAKE CAPTIVES

Allied Line Is Improved Southwest of Soissons and Around Longpont.

COUNTER BLOWS PARRIED Heavy Artillery Duels Continue North of Montdidier and South of Aisne.

LONDON, July 10.—Still nibbling away at the German front and taking away from the enemy positions that would be of the greatest importance to him when he launches his next grand offensive, the French have made additional gains in the sector southwest of Soissons, capturing La Grille farm, advancing into the outskirts of Longpont, and penetrating the northern part of Corcy. There were heavy artillery duels north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne, near Chavigny farm. There was similar activity in the British sectors, particularly in the region east of Amiens from near Villers-Bretonneux to the Ancre. Attacks by the Germans in this region were repulsed.

Further north, on the Flanders front, the British attacked near Merris, north-east of Nieppe Wood on the western side of the Lys salient, and were very successful, capturing nine machine guns and two trench mortars, besides some prisoners. Additional captives were brought in during the day from other parts of the front. The Associated Press correspondent was so sudden and unexpected that it was not possible to decide just how and when military aid should be extended.

It was explained that while indifferent as to whether they fight on the western front or on an eastern front, the Czechoslovaks feel that they must not be involved in the internal affairs of any country. When they started from Russia to France the Czechoslovaks numbered some 60,000, but these have been augmented by escaped prisoners both from the Austrian and Rumanian armies, and the force now is said to number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skillful military leaders. "We captured prisoners in a successful local assault west of Chateau Thierry. There has been lively reconnoitering activity by the enemy on both sides of Rheingarn forming troops brought back prisoners from French trenches north of Largitzen.

Pan-Germans Urge Tax on Jews. AMSTERDAM, July 10.—The Jewish Correspondence Bureau of The Hague to-day says it learns from Berlin that the Pan-Germans are agitating for a tax on Jews.

Continued on Second Page.

SIBERIA EAGER TO AID ENEMY OF BOLSHIEVIKI

100,000 Trained Troops Overrun Country and Are Routing Red Guard.

TO GET SUPPLIES HERE President Said to Be Undecided on Question of Sending Army.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The remarkable success of the Czech-Slovak legions in reestablishing law and order in Siberia and in overcoming armed opposition from former German and Austrian prisoners of war has had the effect of suspending the preparation of plans by the Entente Powers and the United States for the organization of an international military force to campaign in Siberia. It was stated authoritatively to-day, however, that none of the plans considered had met the objection of the United States Government that they involved a weakening of the western front in Europe. Besides this objection there has been a reluctance on the part of the Administration to depart from the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of a friendly country, although the Russian attempts to rehabilitate themselves was about as far as the negotiations between the Entente and the Washington authorities had progressed when news of the rapid Czech-Slovak campaign in Siberia demonstrated the necessity for revision of any plans for a military campaign in that country.

Supplies Assured for Siberia. It was said that the developments were so sudden and unexpected that it was not possible to decide just how and when military aid should be extended. There is no intention, however, of abandoning the plan for the introduction of Siberia of supplies from America needed by the people of that country and the personnel of the commission to take charge of this work is now being selected. Recognizing the great value of the work being done by the Czechoslovaks in contracting German activities from Siberia and without entry into the political quarrels of the Siberians, the Entente Powers will give the legions sympathetic and material support, if need be. They hold this would be entirely consistent with the policy of neutrality. In view of the fact that the Czechoslovaks are their allies and are pledged to refrain from asserting control over the country through which they are passing ones they have put it in order.

In discussing the Czechoslovak success to-day the Czechoslovak National Council here declared that the forces are fighting in Siberia with the sole idea of battling as one of the allied forces against the Germans, and that their movement would be governed by orders transmitted through Prof. T. G. Masaryk, their leader, who now is in this country. It was explained that while indifferent as to whether they fight on the western front or on an eastern front, the Czechoslovaks feel that they must not be involved in the internal affairs of any country. When they started from Russia to France the Czechoslovaks numbered some 60,000, but these have been augmented by escaped prisoners both from the Austrian and Rumanian armies, and the force now is said to number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skillful military leaders. "We captured prisoners in a successful local assault west of Chateau Thierry. There has been lively reconnoitering activity by the enemy on both sides of Rheingarn forming troops brought back prisoners from French trenches north of Largitzen.

Red Guards Routed. The first definite news on an armed body of German and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia was contained in a report received to-day at the State Department from the United States Consul at Vladivostok, telling of the capture by Czechoslovak forces of 600 prisoners and the march of the Red Guards. The Czechoslovaks lost forty killed and 200 wounded. They were opposed by a large force of Bolshevik Red Guards armed German and Hungarian prisoners. The defeated Red Guards and prisoners took armored trains and retreated toward Haborsk on the Amur River, fleeing eight trains. They took all the rolling stock. The Bolsheviks did some damage to the roadbed. The population of Nikolai was reported friendly to the Czechoslovaks and aided in repairing the road. The prisoners taken are being held and examined in an effort to learn where they got their arms.

220 Wounded Heroes Return. WASHINGTON, July 10.—Sick and wounded men from the overseas forces arriving in the United States during the two weeks ended July 5 totaled 225, the War Department to-night announced.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT BRINGS DOWN FIRST GERMAN PLANE

Separated From His Companions 5,000 Yards Up He Tackles Three Enemy Airmen From the Rear—Meissner's Fifth Victory Confirmed.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 10.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of Col. Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane this afternoon in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. Lieut. Roosevelt, with three other pilots, was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside of the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions and started to join them. He was closely approaching the machines from the rear when he made his mistake, for the planes were German. Roosevelt immediately opened fire, and after fifty shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below. The Lieutenant is certain it must have crashed, for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000 yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining German airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to make good his escape and returned to the field, himself and his machine unscathed. Lieut. James A. Meissner of Brooklyn won his fifth aerial victory, thereby becoming an ace, by bringing down in company with Lieut. Hamilton Coolidge of Boston an enemy two-seater airplane over Chateau Thierry. The German machine fell in flames. The German pilot was seen to parachute. Coolidge attacked the German first. Meissner then took up the fight and got in a lucky stream of bullets, the enemy plane bursting into flames and plunging to earth. The fight took place several days ago and the victory has been officially confirmed.

GERMANY HIDES AERIAL LOSSES

Semi-Official News Agency Makes Puzzling Effort to Juggle Figures.

FLYING FLEET RIDDLED Statements From Enemy Bureau Fail to Deceive, Paris Says.

PARIS, July 10.—The Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news agency of the German Government, in a long communication attempts to refute the official figures of the Entente Allies on the aerial victories. The Wolf Bureau says: "The English pretend during May to have destroyed 287 machines and in June to have destroyed 160; the Belgians and the Americans together claim to have destroyed 18 machines. Therefore altogether 584 German machines were put out of the fight. "Against these figures we admit having lost 180 planes, of which nine fell in enemy territory. There is an inexplicable contradiction in these figures just the same. Any impartial observer will recognize that the figures announced by the Entente will prove certain doubt by their evident padding. Experience shows that the number of machines lost at the hands of the enemy are almost equal to those lost in the war and in constant use. But no country in the world can replace in less than a hundred days the number of machines lost in the course of a month."

Certain necessity for this explanation is seen since it comes from the German semi-official press bureau, and is looked upon as a means to circumvent the truth of the Entente figures. Those who know the truth are inclined to think it a poor and feeble argument. In aviation circles here it is well known that the German aerial fleet on the west front was composed of 3,000 planes and had a reserve list of at least 1,000, which the Wolf Bureau says it is impossible to replace in one month. The German agency cannot make any one here believe that German aviation when it was playing for a decision could not admit the loss of 800 machines in one month.

FIFTY GIRLS KILLED IN HOSPITAL AIR RAID

Germans Attack Belgian Ambulance Park.

LONDON, July 10.—In a recent German raid on the Belgians more than fifty girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park at La Panne, behind the West front. According to a special despatch from The Hague, fifty bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park, and several struck a large villa about 100 yards from the hospital. Of the many girls in the villa engaged in making bandages and repairing linen for the wounded thirty were killed instantly or died from injuries within a few minutes. Forty injured were removed from the villa, of whom twenty-four died later.

BRITISH EXCEL ENEMY IN AIR

One Aviator Alone Brings Down 25 Machines in One Month.

By PERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 10.—The special message recently to the commander in chief of the Royal Air Force congratulating him, coupled with the daily record in the official reports, show how splendidly the British flying men have been doing. It is not too much to say that since early in the spring we have had a pronounced and uninterrupted superiority over the enemy in the air, which has only grown more conspicuous from week to week. Never has it been more indisputable than during this last spell of fine weather. It is a fact that one of our famous aviators has shot down more than twenty-five German machines in the course of a single month, bringing his total victories to seventy-five. We have others with more than fifty victories to their credit. It never can be too strongly insisted upon, however, that air fighting is only one manifestation or symptom of what is going on. The real thing that counts is that the mastery obtained by our fighters enables the air force as a whole to carry on the great work of observation, photography, and general cooperation with other branches of the army. It is the volume and quality of this work which make it possible for our artillery to do daily the immense damage it does to the enemy guns and troops. Our bombing also is superior to that of the enemy. Not only are the number of machines employed, but the number of bombs dropped much greater than the Germans but besides doing a large proportion of our bombing by day instead of by night like the enemy we constantly now drop our bombs from heights of only a few hundred feet, even less than a hundred, with the result, with rare exceptions, keep to something like 10,000. The difference in accuracy of aim and magnitude of results is simply beyond calculating, and we know from scores of sources how vastly worse is the injury we inflict upon them than anything they do to us, and the area of our destruction is constantly widening. Practically all the air fighting for a

REICHSTAG MEMBERS DEMAND VIEWS OF KUEHLMANN'S SUCCESSOR BEFORE ACTION.

HERTLING MAY GO TOO BELIEF THAT IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR MUST SHARE FATE OF FOREIGN SECRETARY.

PEACE FACTION STRONGER Von Hintze Still Favorite of Pan-Germans, Who Apparently Are in Control.

Much depends upon the choice of the successor to Dr. von Kuehlmann. His resignation has just been accepted by the Kaiser, and the Socialist members of the Reichstag already are out with a threat to start a filibuster against the war budget bill unless they are informed who is to succeed him and the new man makes a statement of his policies. Evidently the Socialists wish to insist that the new Foreign Minister be acceptable to them and that some of his views at least conform to their ideas as to the attitude of the foreign dealings of the present Government. Action on Budget Delayed. Consideration of the budget in the Reichstag has been delayed by the new threat of Socialists, who used obstruction tactics a year ago on a similar measure but finally were defeated by the Junkers, but only after they had caused much uneasiness in the High Council of Germany. The budget has been referred to the Main Committee of the Reichstag for consideration. Retention of it before the Reichstag as a whole meant its ultimate rejection by forces allied with the Socialists, so this means of keeping the measure in its present form before the German Parliament was adopted. Conditions in Germany at present forecast a struggle between the Junkers and the Socialists. Recently the Socialists have been extremely daring in their criticism of the Government, and especially the war and peace aims. If they may be called to power, they will be the reliance of Germany to state in specific terms. The people, from reports reaching London, also are in a mood of peace, as are the Socialists, but they could not for little when the Junker machine is in the saddle. The Imperial Chancellor is known to be in sympathy with von Kuehlmann's more moderate views, can retain his office. His resignation is fore-shadowed by the Frankfurter Nachrichten, which quotes a report from Berlin that the Imperial Chancellor has notified Dr. von Hertling that he will be willing to resume active service if the Kaiser summons him.

Dominion of Pan-Germans. The report that Dr. von Kuehlmann will be succeeded by Admiral von Hintze, who is a devoted follower of Admiral von Tirpitz, further indicates the complete domination of the situation by the Pan-Germans, who clamor for victory east and west as against the growing sentiment in Germany in favor of what is called a moderate settlement in the west, so long as the fruits of victory can be reaped in the east. An early renewal of Germany's supreme military effort to force a decision is also fore-shadowed in these ministerial changes. The significance of Dr. von Kuehlmann's speech cannot be placed; no resignation can alter it. It was inspired for the purpose of breaking to the German public the doubt entertained by the military authorities as to an ultimate victory by force of arms. Dr. von Kuehlmann told the German people, who have been expecting an early end of the war, that there were months and probably years ahead of them of continued fighting and privations. Victim of Discipline. The Pan-Germans immediately demanded his head, and the Kaiser and the military authorities, who obviously had sanctioned the speech, having tested the strength of the Pan-German influence, yielded to it. Dr. von Kuehlmann, who only told the German public what his superiors desired or thought necessary to be revealed, is the victim of the well-understood discipline of the German bureaucracy that a Minister who has been made the vehicle of such a communication should be sacrificed publicly if its consequences should be inconvenient to his superiors. The furious charges of the Pan-Germans that Dr. von Kuehlmann's

"Sun" Fund Tobacco Sets Hearts Awahl

SO writes an American soldier in France enthusiastic over home tobacco. The last batch of cards in the soldiers' mail contain original expressions of gratitude; read them on page 6.

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